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, EXAMINER

BOUTAH, ALINA A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2158

DATE MAILED: 08/27/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/533,049

Applicant(s)

PARASNIS ET AL.

Examiner

Alina N Boutah

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 March 2000 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____ 6) ☐ Other:

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DETAILED ACTION***Double Patenting***

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claim 1-2, 7-8, 10-11, 14, 17, 21, 24-25, 29 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-2, 5, 7-14, 17-21, and 23-25 of co pending Application No. 09/431678. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they are so close in content that they both cover the same limitation despite the difference in wordings.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Drawings

The drawings are objected to because it is unclear what reference number 1192 in Fig. 11 is pointing to, also, there is a minor error on Fig. 12 reference "XXX." A proposed drawing

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correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference sign(s) not mentioned in the description: Fig. 13, reference numbers 1270 and 1272. A proposed drawing correction, corrected drawings, or amendment to the specification to add the reference sign(s) in the description, are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specifications

Claim 12 is objected to because of the following informalities: the teaching of a “secondary frame” in the claim is not mentioned anywhere in the specifications. However, the specification does teach a “child frame” on page 43 line 19. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined

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was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 1- 2, 7-11, 14-17, 20-21- 24-25, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being obviously anticipated by *Special Edition Using Microsoft PowerPoint 2000* written by Rutledge et al.

Regarding claim 1, Rutledge et al. teaches a method for recording a live presentation including a predefined content portion that includes a plurality of presentation slides displayed in response to slide triggering events during the live presentation, and a live portion with live audio and/or visual content performed in conjunction with display of said plurality of presentation slides during the live presentation, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) generating slide display commands corresponding to said slide triggering events, for controlling display of said plurality of presentation slides during playback of a recorded presentation (Chapter 17: Ending the Broadcast, page 10, lines 10-14). Although Rutledge et al. does not expressly teaches the playback of a recorded presentation, by inherency, slide display commands are generated while recording the presentation, therefore included in the playback;

(b) producing a data stream comprising data corresponding to the live portion of the presentation (Chapter 17: Overview, page 1, lines 18-20); and

(c) saving the data stream to a file while automatically embedding the slide display commands into the data stream such that when the file is played, said live portion is reproduced and said plurality of presentation slides are displayed in substantial synchrony with said live

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portion as it is played, thereby replicating the live presentation (Chapter 17: Setting Broadcast Server Options, page 3, line 25).

Regarding claim 2, Rutledge et al. teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the step of producing the data stream comprises the steps of capturing the live portion as it is performed during the live presentation; and, encoding the live portion into a digital streaming format, thereby producing the data stream (Chapter 17: Overview, page 1, lines 19-21).

Regarding claim 7, Rutledge et al. teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the step generating slide display commands comprises the steps of:

(a) capturing the slide triggering events as they occur during the live presentation (Chapter 17: Conducting the Broadcast, page 10, line 7-8); and

(b) generating slide display commands based on the slide triggering events that are captured (Chapter 17: Ending the Broadcast, page 10, lines 10, 12-13).

Regarding claim 8, Rutledge et al. teaches the method of claim 1, wherein each presentation slide is associated with a slide file that is saved to a predetermined location, and at least one of the slide display commands references the predetermined location of an associated slide file (Chapter 17: Setting Broadcast Server Options, page 3, line 25).

Regarding claim 9, Rutledge et al. teaches a method for reproducing on a viewing computer a presentation that was previously presented live, said viewing computer having a display, said presentation including a predefined content portion with a plurality of presentation slides that were displayed in response to slide triggering events during the presentation when it was presented live, and a live portion comprising live audio and/or visual content performed in

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conjunction with display of said plurality of presentation slides during the presentation when it was presented live, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) producing a recording of the presentation when it was presented live by performing the steps of: (i) producing a data stream comprising data corresponding to the live portion of the presentation (Chapter 17: Overview, page 1, lines 18-20); (ii) generating slide display commands corresponding to said slide triggering events, each slide display command controlling display of an associated presentation slide when the recording is played (Chapter 17: Ending the Broadcast, page 10, lines 10-14); (iii) automatically embedding the slide display commands into the data stream (inherency); and (iv) saving the data stream to a data stream file that is accessible by the viewing computer (Chapter 17: Setting Broadcast Server Options, page 3, line 25);

(b) saving the predefined content portion to at least one presentation slide file that is accessible by the viewing computer (Chapter 17: Setting Broadcast Server Options, page 3, line 25);

(c) accessing the data stream file with the viewing computer (Chapter 17: Setting Broadcast Server Options, page 3, Fig. 17.6);

(d) reproducing the live portion of the presentation on the display of the viewing computer by playing the data stream file (Chapter 17: Conducting the Broadcast, page 10, line 1-2);

(e) although Rutledge et al. does not expressly teaches extracting the slide display commands from the data stream as the slide display commands are encountered while playing the data stream file, by inherency, the display commands have to be extracted in order for the display computer to view the presentation;

(f) in response to each slide display command that is extracted in the preceding step, accessing data corresponding to its associated presentation slide with the viewing computer (Chapter 17: Conducting the Broadcast, page 9, Fig. 17.18); and

(g) reproducing each of the plurality of presentation slides on the display of the viewing computer as data corresponding to that presentation slide is accessed by the viewing computer in the preceding step (Chapter 17: Conducting the Broadcast, page 10, line 1-2).

Regarding claim 10, Rutledge et al. teaches the method of claim 9, wherein the viewing computer accesses the data corresponding to the presentation slides with a browser program (Chapter 17: Conducting Broadcast, page 9, Fig. 17.18).

Regarding claim 11, Rutledge et al. teaches the method of claim 10, wherein each of said plurality of presentation slides is associated with a corresponding HTML slide file that is saved to a predetermined location on a network accessible by the viewing; computer and at least a portion of said slide display commands comprise a link to the predetermined location of an associated HTML slide file on the network, each of said HTML slide files being opened in the browser program in response to its associated slide display command, said browser program interpreting the HTML slide files to reproduce said plurality of presentation slides (Chapter 17: Overview, page 1, line 26).

Regarding claim 14, Rutledge et al. teaches the method of claim 10, wherein the browser program includes a display area having a primary frame, and a secondary frame, a media player screen appearing in the secondary frame, said presentation slide files being reproduced in the primary frame, and said live visual content being reproduced in the media player screen (Chapter 17: Presenting Your Ideas, page 4, Fig. 17.26).

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Regarding claim 15, Rutledge et al. teaches the method of Claim 14, further comprising the steps of:

(a) indicating a location at which the data stream file is stored to the viewing computer (Chapter 17: Setting Broadcast Server Options, page 3, line 25);

Although Rutledge et al. does not expressly teaches (b) directing the data stream to the secondary frame, and (c) playing the data stream in the secondary frame after at least a portion of the data stream file is received, to reproduce the live portion of the presentation, by inherency, (b) and (c) are incorporated in order to display the live portion of the presentation.

Regarding claim 16, Rutledge et al. teaches a system for recording a live presentation including a predefined content portion having a plurality of presentation slides that are displayed in response to slide triggering events during the live presentation, and a live portion with live audio and/or visual content performed in conjunction with display of said plurality of presentation slides during the live presentation, the system comprising:

(a) a local computer (Chapter 17: Overview, page 1, line 9) having a memory in which a plurality of machine instructions are stored, a user interface, and a processor coupled to the memory for executing the machine instructions (e.g. Fig. 17.4 page 2), and although Rutledge et al. does not explicitly teach all of the mentioned components such as a memory and a processor; these are inherently required in order to make a computer system work;

(b) a presentation application program comprising a portion of the plurality of machine instructions stored in the memory of the local computer, the presentation application program enabling: (i) a presenter to change slides during the live presentation in response to slide triggering events entered through the user interface (Chapter 17: Conducting the Broadcast, page

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10, line 7-8); and (ii) slide display commands to be generated in response to the slide triggering events (Chapter 17: Ending the Broadcast, page 10, lines 10, 12-13);

(c) an audio capture subsystem that produces a digital audio signal corresponding to the live audio content (Chapter 17: Starting the Broadcast, page 8, lines 18-19, Fig. 17.16); and

(d) an encoding application module comprising a portion of the plurality of machine instructions stored in the memory of the local computer, said encoding application module being used for: (i) encoding the digital audio signal into a data stream having a streaming data format (Chapter 17: Overview, page 1, line 18); although Rutledge et al. does not expressly teaches (ii) embedding the slide display commands into the data stream, by inherency, the slide display commands must be embedded into the data stream in order for the visual and/or audio playback display of the presentation to work; and (iii) saving the data stream to a data stream file such that when the data stream file is played, said audio content is reproduced, and said plurality of presentation slides are displayed in substantial synchrony with said audio content as it is reproduced, thereby replicating the live presentation (Chapter 17: Conducting the Broadcast, page 10, line 1-2).

Regarding claim 17, Rutledge et al. teaches the system of claim 16, wherein the live portion of the live presentation further comprises live visual content, further including a video capture subsystem that produces a digital video signal corresponding the live visual content (Chapter 17: Configuring Broadcast Settings, page 3, lines 7-10), whereby the digital video signal is encoded along with the digital audio signal into the data stream (Chapter 17: Overview, page 1, line 18), such that the audio and visual content is reproduced in synchrony when the data stream file is played (Chapter 17: Conducting the Broadcast, page 9, Fig. 17.18).

Regarding claim 20, Rutledge et al teaches a system for recording a live presentation including a predefined content portion having a plurality of presentation slides that are displayed in response to slide triggering events during the live presentation, and a live portion comprising live audio content performed in conjunction with display of said plurality of presentation slides during the live presentation, the system comprising:

(a) a local computer (Chapter 17: Overview, page 1, line 9) having a memory in which a plurality of machine instructions are stored, a user interface (e.g. Fig. 17.4 page 2), and although Rutledge et al. do not explicitly teach all of the mentioned components such as a memory and a processor; these are inherently required in order to make a computer system work.

(b) an audio capture subsystem that produces a digital audio signal corresponding to the live audio content (Chapter 17: Starting the Broadcast, page 8, lines 18-19, Fig. 17.16);

(c) an encoding computer having a memory in which a plurality of machine instructions are stored, and a processor coupled to the memory for executing the machine instructions, the encoding; computer being linked in communication with the local computer and the audio capture subsystem (Chapter 17: Overview, page 1, lines 18-21);

(d) a portion of the plurality of machine instructions stored in the memory of the encoding computer comprising an encoding module, execution of the encoding module performing the functions of: (i) encoding the digital audio signal into a data stream having a streaming data format (Chapter 17: Overview, page 1, line 18); and (ii) saving the data stream to a data stream file (Chapter 17: Setting Broadcast Server Options, page 3, line 25); and

(e) a presentation application program comprising a portion of the plurality of machine instructions stored in the memory of the local computer, execution of the presentation application

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program enabling: (i) a presenter to change slides during the live presentation by entering slide triggering events through the user interface (Chapter 17: Conducting the Broadcast, page 10, line 7-8); (ii) slide display commands to be generated in response to the slide triggering events (Chapter 17: Ending the Broadcast, page 10, lines 10, 12-13); and (iii) communication of the slide display commands to the encoding computer, said slide display commands being embedded into the data stream by the encoding module as they are received by the encoding computer, such that when the data stream file is played, said audio content is reproduced and said plurality of presentation slides are displayed in substantial synchrony with said audio content as it is reproduced, thereby replicating the live presentation (Chapter 17: Conducting the Broadcast, page 10, line 1-2).

Regarding claim 21, Rutledge et al. teaches the system of claim 20, wherein the live portion of the live presentation further comprises live visual content, further including a video capture subsystem that produces a digital video signal corresponding to the live visual content (Chapter 17: Configuring Broadcast Settings, page 3, lines 7-10), said digital video signal being encoded into the data stream by the encoding module executing on the encoding computer (Chapter 17: Overview, page 1, line 18), such that the audio content and visual content are reproduced in synchrony when the data stream file is played (Chapter 17: Conducting the Broadcast, page 9, Fig. 17.18).

Regarding claim 24, Rutledge et al. teaches a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for recording a live presentation having a predefined content portion that includes a plurality of presentation slides displayed on a computer in response to slide triggering events during the live presentation, and a live portion comprising live audio

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and/or visual content performed in conjunction with display of said plurality of presentation slides during the live presentation, execution of the computer-executable instructions causing a computer to:

(a) generate slide display commands corresponding to said slide triggering events, for controlling display of said plurality of presentation slides during playback of a recorded presentation (Chapter 17: Ending the Broadcast, page 10, lines 10-14);

(b) produce a data stream comprising data corresponding to the live portion of the presentation (Chapter 17: Overview, page 1, lines 18-20); and

(c) save the data stream to a file while automatically embedding the slide display commands into the data stream, such that when the file is played, said live portion is reproduced and such that said plurality of presentation slides are displayed in substantial synchrony with said live portion, thereby replicating the live presentation (Chapter 17: Setting Broadcast Server Options, page 3, line 25).

Regarding claim 25, Rutledge et al. teaches the computer-readable medium of Claim 24 wherein execution of the computer-executable instructions further cause the live portion to be captured as it is performed during the live presentation and to be encoded into a digital streaming format (Chapter 17: Overview, page 1, lines 19-21).

Regarding claim 29, Rutledge et al. teaches the computer-readable medium of claim 24 wherein:

(a) the slide triggering events are captured as they occur during the live presentation (Chapter 17: Conducting the Broadcast, page 10, line 7-8);

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(b) the slide display commands are generated based on the slide triggering events that are captured (Chapter 17: Ending the Broadcast, page 10, lines 10, 12-13).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3, 4 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rutledge et al. in view of USPN 5,440,677 issued to Case et al.

Regarding claim 3, Rutledge et al. fails to teach the method for recording a live presentation as stated in claim 2, wherein the step of automatically embedding the slide display commands comprises the step of interleaving the slide display commands into the data stream as they are generated. Case et al. teaches the method for recording a live presentation as stated in claim 2, wherein the step of automatically embedding the slide display commands comprises the step of interleaving the slide display commands into the data stream as they are generated (Abstract; Col. 1, Ln. 10-13). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to interleave the slide display commands into the data stream as they are generated to allow control over the playback at runtime (Abstract; Col. 1, Ln. 13-30).

Regarding claim 4, Rutledge et al. teaches the method for recording a live presentation as stated in claim 2, wherein the live presentation is performed using a local computer that generates the slide display commands in response to the slide triggering events; and wherein the

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live portion of the live presentation is captured and encoded into the data stream using an encoding computer linked in communication with the local computer, further comprising the steps of:

(a) communicating the slide display commands from the local computer to the encoding computer (Chapter 17: Configuring Broadcast Settings, page 3, lines 9-10, lines 13-15; Fig. 17.6).

However, Rutledge et al. fails to teach the step of (b) interleaving the slide display commands into the data stream as they are received by the encoding computer. Case et al. teaches the step of (b) interleaving the slide display commands into the data stream as they are received by the encoding computer (Abstract; Col. 1, Ln. 10-13. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the step of interleaving the slide display commands into the data stream as they are received by the encoding computer in order to allow control over the playback at runtime (Abstract; Col. 1, Ln. 13-30).

Claims 5, 6, 18, 19, 22, 23, 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rutledge et al. in view of US Patent Application No US 2001/0013068 issued to Klemets et al. Regarding claim 5, Rutledge et al. fails to teach the method for recording a live presentation as stated in claim 2, wherein the live visual content is captured as a plurality of video frames, each being encoded into the data stream with a corresponding time stamp; and wherein the slide display commands are interleaved into the data stream such that each slide display command has a relative time stamp based on its location in the data stream.

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Klemets et al. teaches the method for recording a live presentation as stated in claim 2, wherein the live visual content is captured as a plurality of video frames, each being encoded into the data stream with a corresponding time stamp (0009; 0045-0050; Fig. 7); and wherein the slide display commands are interleaved into the data stream such that each slide display command has a relative time stamp based on its location in the data stream (0009; 0045-0050; Fig. 7). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to capture the live visual content as a plurality of video frames each being encoded into the data stream with a corresponding time stamp and wherein the slide display commands are interleaved into the data stream such that each slide display command has a relative time stamp based on its location in the data stream, so that designers may view frames from video stream for referencing [0050].

Regarding claim 6, Rutledge et al. fails to teach the method of claim 5, wherein the plurality of video frames comprises a plurality of keyframes and deltaframes, further comprising the step of: (a) adding a plurality of time index values to the data stream; (b) indexing each of said plurality of keyframes to a corresponding time index value based on the time stamp of the keyframe; and (c) indexing each slide display command to a nearest preceding keyframe time index value based on a time stamp of the slide display command.

Klemets et al. teaches the method of claim 5, wherein the plurality of video frames comprises a plurality of keyframes and deltaframes, further comprising the step of:

(a) adding a plurality of time index values to the data stream (Fig. 7; 0052; 0053);

(b) indexing each of said plurality of keyframes to a corresponding time index value based on the time stamp of the keyframe [0065 – 0068]; and

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(c) indexing each slide display command to a nearest preceding keyframe time index value based on a time stamp of the slide display command (0065; 0068).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to (a) add a plurality of time index values to the data stream in order to provide a convenient way to select suitable time value for the respective frame [0053]; (b) indexing each of said plurality of keyframes to a corresponding time index value based on the time stamp of the keyframe and (c) indexing each slide display command to a nearest preceding keyframe time index value based on a time stamp of the slide display command so that it can be synchronized for display at client computer at predetermined points corresponding to the timeline of the video frames [0068].

Claims 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rutledge et al. in view of USPN 5,727,156 issued to Herr-Hoyman et al. Regarding claim 12, Rutledge et al. fails to teach the method of claim 11, wherein the link to each HTML slide files comprises an absolute reference to a location on the network at which the HTML slide file corresponding to the link is stored. Herr-Hoyman et al. teaches the method of claim 11, wherein the link to each HTML slide files comprises an absolute reference to a location on the network at which the HTML slide file corresponding to the link is stored (Col. 5, Ln. 35-41). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ an absolute references to a location on the network at which the HTML slide files comprises an absolute references to a location on the network at which the HTML slide file corresponding to the link is stored in order to secure against unauthorized modifications against the posted HTML slide file (Abstract).

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Regarding claim 13, Rutledge et al. fails to teach the method of claim 12, wherein each of the absolute references comprises a base portion identifying a base directory on a network resource in or below which the HTML slide files are stored, and a relative portion, identifying a location at which the HTML slide files are stored relative to the base directory, further comprising the steps of: (a) passing the base portion to the browser program to indicate a location of the base directory; (b) removing the base portion from each of the links in said slide display commands so as leave only the relative portion of the link; and (c) using the relative portion of each link to enable the browser program to access the HTML file associated with that link.

Herr-Hoyman et al. teaches the method of claim 12, wherein each of the absolute references comprises a base portion identifying a base directory on a network resource in or below which the HTML slide files are stored, and a relative portion, identifying a location at which the HTML slide files are stored relative to the base directory, further comprising the steps of:

(a) passing the base portion to the browser program to indicate a location of the base directory (Col. 7, Ln. 51-56);

(b) removing the base portion from each of the links in said slide display commands so as leave only the relative portion of the link (Col. 5, Ln. 35-41); and

(c) using the relative portion of each link to enable the browser program to access the HTML file associated with that link (Col. 5, Ln. 35-41).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ the steps of (a) passing the base portion to the browser program to indicate a

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location of the base directory (b), removing the base portion from each of the links in said slide display commands so as leave only the relative portion of the link and (c) using the relative portion of each link to enable the browser program to access the HTML file associated with that link to ensure that the HTML file can be accessible to the users at all time.

Regarding claim 18, this is a system version of claim 5, wherein the rejection and motivation are stated in the same recited area above.

Regarding claim 19, this is a system version of claim 6 wherein the rejection and motivation are stated in the same recited area above.

Regarding claim 22, this is a system version of claim 5, wherein the rejection and motivation are stated in the same recited area above.

Regarding claim 23, this is a system version of claim 6 wherein the rejection and motivation are stated in the same recited area above.

Regarding claim 26, this is a computer-readable medium version of claim 3, wherein the rejection and motivation are stated in the same recited area above.

Regarding claim 27, this is a computer-readable medium version of claim 5, wherein the rejection and motivation are stated in the same recited area above.

Regarding claim 28, this is a computer-readable medium version of claim 6, wherein the rejection and motivation are stated in the same recited area above.

Conclusion

Although the following prior arts made of record are not relied upon, they provide inherent details not taught in Rutledge et al.'s reference. Therefore, these are considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

1. "Windows Media Services." <http://www.microsoft.com/windows2000/server/evaluation/features/media.asp>
2. Microsoft Office 2000 Resource Kit: Office 2000 and the Web. "Configuring Client computers for Presentation Broadcasting." http://www.microsoft.com/office/ork/2000/five/70t4_4.htm
3. Microsoft Office Resource Kit. "Installing Presentation Broadcasting and Scheduling Broadcasts." http://www-lsu.lboro.ac.uk/staff/manuals/Of2KResKit/five/70t4_1.htm
4. Microsoft Office 2000 Resource Kit. "Using Netshow Services with Presentation Broadcasting." http://www-lsu.lboro.ac.uk/staff/manuals/Of2KResKit/five/70t4_2.htm
5. Microsoft Knowledge Base Article - Q229826. PPT2000: Overview of Online Broadcasting with Netshow.
6. Dyson, Peter. "Mastering Microsoft Internet Information Server 4." 2nd ed. November 1997. Sybex, Inc. Chapter 8.
7. USPN 6,249,281 issued to Chen et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alina N Boutah whose telephone number is (703) 305-5104. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:30 am-5:30 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R Sheikh can be reached on (703) 305-9648. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-9112 for regular communications and (703) 305-3718 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

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August 22, 2002



DAVID WILEY
PRIMARY EXAMINER